

ACCESSION NR: AT016996

the glue, resulting in a considerable increase in the strength of the bond in comparison with perchlorvinyl glues. The authors enumerate the most important general requirements of a glue for these purposes: necessary strength and service life of the glue bond, viability of the glue and non-inflammability during the working process, and others. The special requirements were the following: 1) The glue must not impair the desorption properties of the shield-bonds of glued materials must not accumulate radioactive contaminants and must be capable of being washed free of them no worse than the covering material; 2) The glued bond must possess sufficient resistance to radiation. An experimental evaluation was made of certain general and special properties of type PED-B glue. Among the parameters considered were the mechanical properties (with description of the test equipment employed) and the sorption-desorption properties of the glue with respect to radioactive isotopes, as well as its ability to withstand radiation. A description of the technological process to be followed in fastening formula 57-40 masticated rubber shielding with PED-B glue is also given. It was found that this glue, which is manufactured on an incombustible methylene chloride solvent has good adhesion characteristics not only to the masticated rubber, but also to cement, metals, wood and other construction materials. It is not dangerous from the

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point of view of explosions. While the residual radioactivity accumulated by glued bonds was found to be very high (up to 60%), it was found that by lacquering the bonds with high-deactivating lacquers (VKHL-4000, KHSI) this residual activity could be reduced to a level close to the value of this parameter for the basic shielding material. The authors also determined that the bonds preserve the required strength under the effect of a dose of gamma-radiation to 100 Mrads. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ITSKOVICH, Georgiy Meyerovich; ARKUSHA, A.I., otv. za vypusk;
IGNATOVA, T.D., red.

[Methods of presenting the topic "Theories of strength" in
technical schools] Nekotorye voprosy metodiki izlozheniya te-
my "Teorii prochnosti" v tekhnikumakh. Moskva, Upr. kadrov
i ucheb. zavedenii. Nauchno-metodicheskii kabinet, 1962. 31 p.
(Strength of materials)

(MIRA 15:8)

VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IGNATOVA, T.N.; SURIKOV, I.M.; TSIKARISHVILI, T.N.

Irradiation of monolayer cultures of rat fibroblasts. Report No.1:
Repeated action of ionizing radiation in small doses. Sbrr. rab.
Inst. tsit. no.7:92-100 '63.

Irradiation of monolayer cultures of rat fibroblasts. Report No.2:
Singular action of ionizing radiation in large doses. Ibid.:101-108
(MIRA 17:6)

SURIKOV, I.M.; IGNATOVA, T.N.; BRESLER, V.M.

Change in the sensitivity of tumorous cells to sarcolysine in
cultivation outside of the organism. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.
7:113-119 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IGNATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.; SHVEMBERGER, I.N.

Intensity of selection and the frequency of sharp karyotypic variations
in the populations of somatic cells during clonal multiplication.
TSitologija 7 no.2:258-259 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii zlokapchestvennogo rosta Instituta
tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000518410006-6

IGNATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.

Symposium on problems of genetics in human pathology. TSitologiya
7 no.2:282-284 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000518410006-6"

IGNATOVA, T.N.

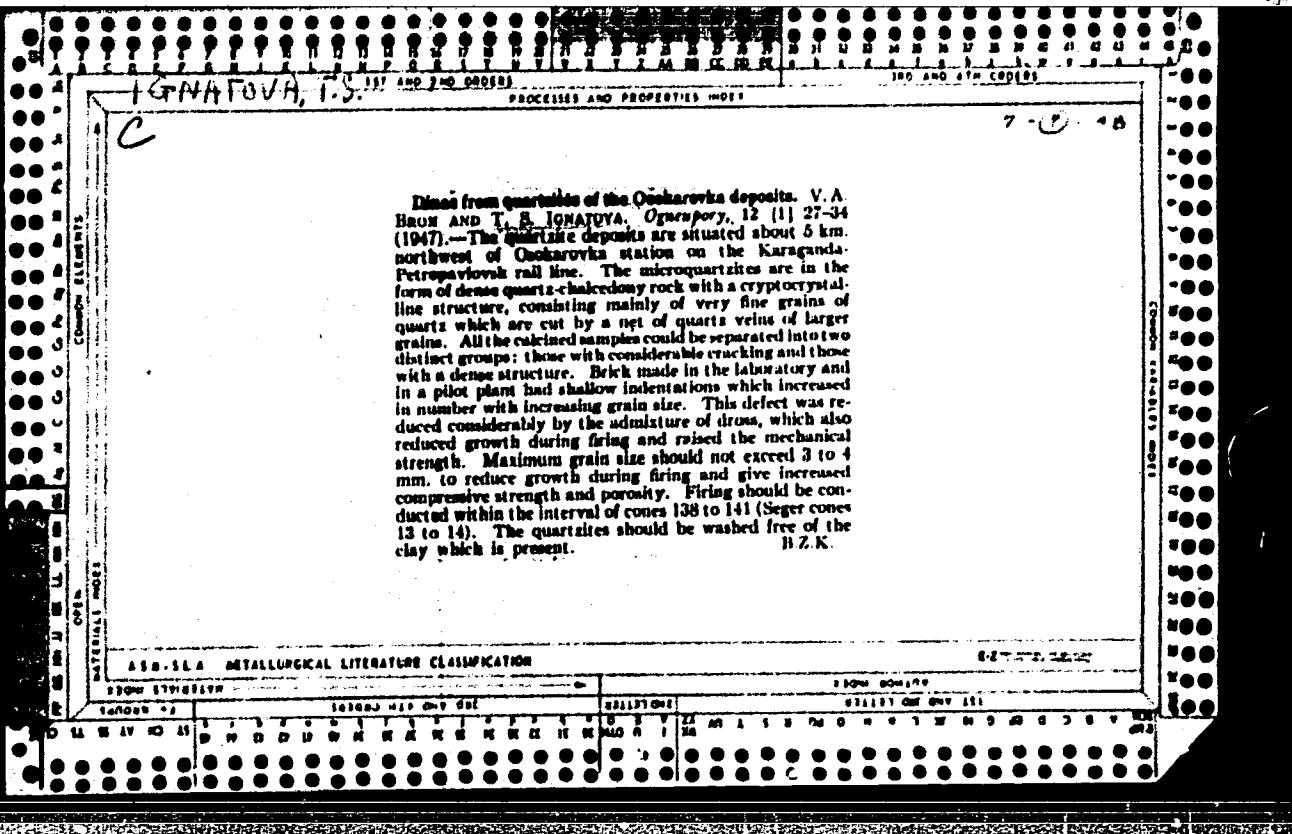
Celebrations in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in
honor of the 100th anniversary of J.G.Mendel's discovery.
TSitologija 7 no.6:785-786 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IONATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.; SHVEMBERGER, I.N.

Changes in tumor cell populations caused by cloning. TSitologija
7 no.3:393-400 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya genetiki opukholevykh kletok Instituta tsitologii
AN SSSR, Leningrad.



IGNATOVA, T. S.

Improving the quality of Dinas at the Pervoural'sk Works.
V. A. Eron, S. S. Bovkun, D. I. Gavrilish, and T. S. Ignatova.
Ogneupory, 15/2/ 51-58 (1950).--To improve the quality of
Dinas, particularly for coke ovens, the existing grain composition,
which was > 5 mm. 0.5 to 1%, 5 to 3 mm. 8 to 12%, < 0.5 mm. 19
to 53%, and < 0.088 mm. 30 to 35%, was changed to exclude grains
of 3 mm. and over. The proposed grain composition allows a residue
of not more than 2% of the 3-mm. sieve and a grain size of < 0.5 mm.
55 to 60%, including 35 to 40% of < 0.088 mm. Fine grain composition
increased the compressive strength by 50 to 70 kg./cm.² and the tridymite
content by 10%; porosity remained at about 20%, and specific gravity
decreased. The external appearance of the Dinas improved sharply.
Crumbling and rubbing-out of grains on the edges almost disappeared;
roughness of the faces also disappeared, and the networks of cracks on
the surface were reduced considerably. Dimensional variations and
rejects for this cause were lower.
B.Z.K.

IGNATOVA, T. S.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Materials Feb 52

"Quartz Sand as Raw Material for Dinas Production,"
T. S. Ignatova, Ural Branch of Refractories Inst

"Ogneupory" No 2, pp 81-85

Studies possibility for using quartz sand from Dzerzhinskoye deposit (near Krasnoyarsk) as self-contained material for fabricating coke dinas, or as addn to quartzites. Gives chem compn of sand and physicochem properties of dinas products. Corroborates possibility of utilizing quartz sand in production of dinas refractories for steel melting furnaces as 30% addn to cryst quartzites.

204T20

BRON, V.A.; kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNATOVA, T.S., inzh.

Physicochemical conditions for the preparation of non-porous
highly refractory dinas bricks. Ogneupory 18 no.4:147-154 Ap '53.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye instituta ogneuporov.
(Firebrick)

Ignatova T.S.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27705.

Author : T.S. Ignatova.

Inst :

Title : Dinas of Chalcedony Quartzite.

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1956, No 4, 175-177.

Abstract: The following optimum conditions of preparing Dinas of chalcedony quartzite from the Andzhero-Sudzhenskiy occurrence in the Kemerovskaya region were established: application of charges of a fine grained composition below 3 to 2 mm containing about 35% of grains below 0.088 mm, addition of about 1% of Fe oxides, burning at about 1380°. A preliminary burning at 800° of the raw material for manufacturing coke Dinas is recommended.

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-90-

Ural Branch, Inst. Refractory Materials, Leningrad

Ignatova, T.S.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000518410006-6

AUTHOR: Fel'dgandler, G.G.

131-12-8/9

TITLE: Short Reports (Kratkiye soobshcheniya). Conference of the Scientific-Technical Council of the Institute for Refractories in Khar'kov (Sessiya nauchno-tehnicheskogo soveta instituta ogneuporov v Khar'kove)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 567-568 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference took place on October 28/30, 1957, and was attended by many representatives of scientific institutes and the corresponding industries. Reports were heard on various problems connected with refractories, of which the following met with the greatest interest: 1.) Professor Karyakin, L.I., head of the petrographical laboratory of the Khar'kov Institute for Refractories, spoke about the results obtained by research work connected with kaolins and clays of the Ukraine. 2.) I.G. Orlova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, gave a report on the research work carried out concerning sintering and swelling up of refractory clays and kaolins when heated. 3.) T.S. Ignatova, scientific collaborator of long standing of the Ural Department of the Leningrad Institute for Refractories, delivered a report on the results obtained by laboratory work as well as by the industrial testing of the rational utilization of primary kaolin found in the Kyshtym deposits and of the semiacid clays discovered in the Ural deposits.

Card 1/2

131-12-8/9

Short Reports. Conference of the Scientific-Technical Council of the Institute for Refractories in Khar'kov

4.) A.P. Sarmin, head of the Geological Laboratory for Raw Materials of the Leningrad Institute for Refractories, spoke about the geological and technological characteristic of the kaolin-hydrafillite raw material found in the Arkalyk deposits in the Kazakh SSR. 5.) Professor G.V. Kukolov and his collaborator (Khar'kov Institute for Refractories), investigated the influence exercised by additions upon the sintering of kaolins. 6.) O.M. Margulis, the scientific collaborator of the Khar'kov Institute for Refractories, gave a report on the technology of the production of the testing of unburnt kaolin products in practice, the durability of which in furnaces is often greater than that of burnt ones. Finally, quite an amount of work was mentioned which ought to be carried out.

ASSOCIATION: Ferrous-metallurgical Department of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR (Otdel chernoy metallurgii Gosplana RSFSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Ol'khovskiy, I. A., Igniteva, T. S SOV/131-2a-8-2/12

TITLE: Experimental Production of Fireclay-less
Semi-Acid Products Made From Primary Kaolin Found at
Chikmagul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk
(Opyty proizvodstva beschiametnykh polukisleykh izdelij iz
chikmagul'skogo pervichno-go kaolina i nizhne-uvel'skoy
polukisley gliny)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 8, pp 345-351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following persons took part in these experiments: 1) of
the Metallurgical Kombinat Nizhny Tagil (Nizhny-Tagil'skiy
metallurgicheskiy kombinat): N. F. Lesnyak, V. S. Turchaninov,
P. T. Timchenko, Kh. M. Papikin, V. V. Klepov, L. P. Siyaleva;
2) of the Ural Department of the Leningrad Refractories Institute
(Ural'skoye otdelenie Leningrad'skogo instituta ogne-
uporov): I. Sh. Shvartsman, V. G. Vinogradov, N. I. Bobrov (Ref 1).
The chemical composition of kaolin is as follows in %: SiO_2 -72,4;
 Al_2O_3 -26,4; Fe_2O_3 -0,4; CaO -0,2; MgO -0,3, burning loss 8,2%; refrac-
toreness 1730° . The chemical composition of kaolin is
given in table 1. Preparation of the compositions were carried
Card 1/4

SOV/131-j8-8-2/12

Experimental Production of Fireclay -1 as Semi-Acid Products Made From Primary Kaolin Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk
Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

out in the laboratory of the VNIIO by V. D. Pyatikop as well as by N. V. Gul'ko (Ref. 2). The thermal analysis of kaolin (Fig 1) shows 2 effects: the endothermal effect at 580° and the exothermal effect at 102°. On the curve of continuous shrinkage (Fig 2) an elongation of the sample may be observed up to 500°, after which it shrinks until a temperature of 1350° is attained. The linear shrinkage as well as the absorption of water by the burned kaolin samples are shown by table 2. Table 3 shows the chemical composition and the refractoriness of the semi-acid clays found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk; figure 3 shows the thermogram and figure 4 the curve of continuous shrinkage. The linear shrinkage and the absorption of water by the samples are shown in table 4. Furthermore, the production of kaolin and clay samples is discussed. The composition of masses and the properties of the burned samples are given by table 5. Table 6 shows the properties of samples which are produced from masses having different moisture contents and produced under different pressures. The Refractories Department of the Metallurgical Kombinat of Nizhniy-Tagil pro-

Card 2/4

SOV/131-58-8-2/12

Experimental Production of Fireclay-less Semi-Acid Products Made From Primary Kaolin Found at Chikmakul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

duced a quantity of bricks containing no fireclay by means of the semi-dry pressing method. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the kaolin and clay of experimental material are given in table 7. The technological scheme of this material may be seen from figure 5. Furthermore, the production of this test quantity is described in detail. The bricks were dried for 32 hours in a tunnel-drying-plant at temperatures of 75 - 127° and were burned in a round kiln at 1400° for 41 hours. The physical and mechanical properties of these fireclay-less products are given by table 8. The bricks were then subjected to a practical test in the metallurgical furnace of the Kombinat (Table 9). The petrographical investigation of the worked bricks was then carried out by the petrographical expert of the Ural Department of the Leningrad Refractories Institute, T. F. Raychenko (Ref 3). Conclusions: 1) Experiments showed that fireclay-less products may be made from these raw materials. 2) It was found that they are equivalent to fireclay products. 3) The manufacture of these products may be described as economical. 4) Experiments

Card 3/4

SOV/131-58-2-2/12
Experimental Production of Fireclay-less Semi-Acid Products Made from Primary Kaolin Found at Chikmagul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

are intended to be continued on a large industrial scale. There are 5 figures, 9 tables, and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov
(Ural Department of the Leningrad Institute of Refractories)

Card 4/4

IGNATOVA, T. S.; KHOMUTININA, A. D.

Physicochemical properties of clays from the Troitskiy-Baynova deposit. Trudy Vost. inst. ogneup. no.2:26-44 '60.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Sverdlovsk Province—Fireclay—Testing)

IGNATOVA, T. S.; SEMKINA, N. V.

Irkutsk Province quartzites as a raw material for the production
of dimas brick. Trudy Vost. inst. ogneup. no.2:186-188 '60.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Irkutsk Province—Quartzite) (Firebrick)

SATANOVSKIY, P.L., IGNATOVA, T.S.

Service of various refractory elements in Dinas brick roasting kilns.
Ogneupory 25 no.11:511-515 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Pervoural'skiy dinasovyy zavod (for Satanovskiy). 2. Vostochnyy
institut ogneuporov (for Ignatova).
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

S/081/63/000/003/016/036
B144/B186AUTHOR: Ignatova, T. S.

TITLE: Production and service of semi-acid refractories

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 403, abstract
3M53 (Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov no. 3, 1961, 273-282)

TEXT: Based on results obtained in complex testing of semi-acid "Kur'inskaya clay and Kishtymskiy" non-enriched kaolin, the technical and economical efficiency is proved for the use in the refractory industry of semi-acid clays containing quartz of a definite granulometric composition. In the course of the investigation, the properties of semi-acid articles with respect to the quantity and granulation of the quartz were studied. Results: the change in the granulation of the quartz from 3 - 2 to 0.088 mm has practically no effect on the change in the shrinkage and porosity of semi-acid articles; the gas permeability and pore size in the case of a certain given porosity are determined by the maximum size of the quartz; thermostability reaches the maximum with a quartz granulation of 0.5 - 0.2 mm; precision of the grain size of the quartz from 5 - 3, 3 - 2 down to < 1 mm helps to increase the strength of

Card 1/2

Production and service of semi-acid...

S/081/63/000/003/016/036
B144/B186

semi-acid articles at high temperatures; reduction of the pore size increases the slag resistance of semi-acid articles; the insignificant shrinkage of semi-acid masses in the burning offers the possibility of using them in the production of burned non-fireclay and unburned articles; when semi-acid articles are used at temperatures of 1300 - 1400°C, no fluxing effect of the quartz is observed. A photo shows an external view of semi-acid articles, and graphs represent the properties of semi-acid articles as a function of the grain size of the quartz. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/131/61/000/001/001/004
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikova, A. A., Papakin, Kh. M., Ignatova, T. S.,
Flyagin, V. G.

TITLE: Production and Test of Casting-ladle Bricks With Addition
of Chromium-alumina Slag

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1961, No. 1, pp. 3-7

TEXT: Experimental batches of casting-ladle bricks with addition of
chromium-alumina slag (10.95% Cr_2O_3) were manufactured at the Department
of Refractory Materials of the Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kom-
binat (Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine). The test bricks were fired at
1420°C in an annular kiln. They were tested in the lining of 140 t cast-
ing ladles. The results: 1) Experimental batches of casting-ladle bricks
with an addition of 20 and 28% chromium-alumina slag were manufactured
and tested in 140 t casting ladles. 2) For the production of these bricks,
a special production line with a tube mill must be installed at the
Department of Refractory Materials of the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical

Card 1/2

Production and Test of Casting-ladle Bricks
With Addition of Chromium-alumina Slag

8/131/61/000/001/001/004
B021/B058

Combine. 3) The wear of test bricks with 28% chromium-alumina slag amounts to 4.2 mm per melt, that of bricks with 20% to 4.4 mm and of customary bricks to 8.1 mm, thus increasing the stability of the casting-ladle lining from 9.3 melts with customary bricks to 13 to 15 melts with the new bricks. 4) The increase of the stability of the test bricks by only one melt results in a saving of as much as 1,000,000 rubles annually. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. Lenina
(Nizhniy-Tagil Metallurgical Combine imeni Lenin)
Shaposhnikova, A. A., Papakin, Kh. M; Vostochnyy institut
ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractories) Ignatova, T. S.,
Flyagin, V. G.

Card 2/2

IGNATOVA, T.S.; KHOMUTININA, A.D.

Elastic expansion of fire clay from certain deposits in the
Urals. Ogneupory 26 no. 2:86-90 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Ural mountain region—Fire clay)

IGNATOVA, T.S.; ZHUKOV, A.V.

Using kaolin from deposits in the Urals. Ogneupory 26 no.4:195-197
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Kaolin) (Ural Mountain region--Refractory materials)

STRELOV, K.K.; MAMYKIN, P.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BAS'YAS, I.P.;
BICHURINA, A.A.; BRON, V.A.; VECHER, N.A.; VOROB'YEVA, K.V.;
D'YACHKOVA, Z.S.; D'YACHKOV, P.N.; DVORKIND, M.M.;
IGNATOVA, T.S.; KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; KELAREV, N.V.;
KOSOLAPOV, Ye.F.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.;
SEMKINA, N.V.; STARTSEV, D.A.; SYREYSHCHIKOV, Yu.Ye.;
TARNOVSKIY, G.I.; FLYACIN, V.G.; FREYDENBERG, A.S.;
KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; CHUBUKOV, M.F.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.;
SHCHETNIKOVA, I.L.

Institutes and enterprises. Ogneupory 27 no.11:499-501
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strellov). 2. Ural'skiy
politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova (for Mamykin).
(Refractory materials--Research)

IGNATOVA, T.S.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; CHUKREYEVA, Ye.I.

Increasing the durability of ladle brick. Ogneupory 28 no.8:
355-360 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.

IGNATOVA, T.S.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; POPOV, A.D.; CHUKREYEVA, Ye.I.; DIKSSTEYN, Ye.I.;
NAZAROV, K.S.; MAKARYCHEV, A.R.

Manufacture and testing of highly resistant ladle firebrick, Ogneupory
29 no.11:489-495 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Ignatova, Flyagin, Popov,
Chukreveva). 2. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Dikshteyn,
Nazarov, Makarychev).

PYATININ, F.; IGNATOVA, V., starshiy master.

Construction projects of Magnitogorsk. Prof. -tekh.obr. 11 no.2:19-21 '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Direktor shkoly FZO No.4 stroiteley (Magnitogorsk) (for Pyatinin).
(Magnitogorsk--Technical education) (Technical education--Magnitogorsk)

IGNATOVA, V.A., ordinator

Ectopy of the bladder operated on according to Mikhel'son's method.
Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 3:50-51 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya Stalinabadskoy Gorodskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy, glavnnyy vrach - Kh.V. Vakhidov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - V.N. Dunchik).
(BLADDER—DISPLACEMENT)

BORISOV, B.I.; IGNATOVA, V.A.; KABANOV, N.P.; TERMAN, V.B.; SHUMILINA, V.I.;
NAZAROVA, N.A.; OKAL'NIK, G.N.; POPOV, M.I.

Improving the quality of the surface of sheet glass by electric
heating of the air in the chamber under the vertical drawing
machinery. Stek. i ker. 19 no.2:11-14 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass furnaces)

ACC NR: AP7000333

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0084/0084

INVENTOR: Artamonova, N. V.; Ignatova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Siliceous foam glass [announced by the State Scientific Institute for Glass Research (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla)]
Class 32, No. 188636

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsv, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966,
84

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, ~~foam~~ *foamed glass*

ABSTRACT: In order to prepare siliceous SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 , TiO_2 , and SiC at a low volumetric weight of 0.25—0.35 g/cm³, the composition is set as follows (wt %): 80—85 SiO_2 , 10-17 B_2O_3 , 3—5 Sb_2O_3 , 2—4 TiO_2 , and 1—2 SiC in excess of 100%. [Translation] [KP]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 29Dec64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 666.189.3

BELOSHAPKO, P.A., prof. [deceased]; MARTINSHIN, M.Ya.; DYUZHINOVA, V.M.;
IGNATOVA, V.D.; POTSOLUYEVA, S.I.; TOLSTOVA, M.I.

Features of the course and management of labor in breech
presentation. Akush.i gin. 36 no.5:28-34 9-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. P.A. Beloshapko [deceased]) AMN SSSR.
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

15-57-2-1426

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khudyakov, G. I., Ignatova, V. F.

TITLE: The Contact of Baku Terrace and the Syrtovyye Deposits
in the Middle Course Valley of the Ural River (O
prislonenii bakinskoy terrasy v doline srednego
techeniya r. Urala k syrtovym otlozheniyam)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk, un-t.
Saratov, 1955, pp 407-408

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

IGNATOVA, V.E., KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Quaternary sediments in the middle Ural Valley. Uch.zap. SGU
74:71-82 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 43089-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWIA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pr-4 MJW/JD/WB/DJ
ACCESSION NR: AR5005826 S/0081/65/000/001/K017/K017

34

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 1K108

AUTHOR: Ramayya, K.S.; Zavel'skiy, V.S.; Ignatova, V.N.

TITLE: Effect of oil on the corrosion wear of bearing alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. avtomob. i avtomotorn. in-ta, vyp. 60, 1963, 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: bearing alloy, alloy corrosion, alloy wear, corrosion wear, wear determination, corrosive oil, oil additive, bearing lubricant, bearing wear

TRANSLATION: The authors describe the methods and results of tests of bearing alloys on the IPS-NAMI friction device which was specially built for testing wear in aggressive oil media. Tests were carried out on specimens SG-6-6 and BK-2 alloys in comparison with specimens of babbitt B-83 and lead S-1 in DS-11 oil, either without additives or with the additives SB-3 (6.5%) and DF-1 (3.5%). Tests on the IPS device were found to give an accurate idea of the relative rates of wear of bearing alloys.|| N. Popova

SUB CODE: FP, MM, ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 *llc*

MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.

Loss of gaseous nitrogen from soil. Pochvovedenie no.4:85-92
(MIRA 17:10)
Ap '64.

I. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.

MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.

Biological activity of some soil types in the Soviet Union (determined by the intensity of CO₂ production). Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.2:437-439 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком I.V.Tyurinu.
(Soils—Microbiology) (Carbon dioxide)

MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.; KHODAKOVA, R.N.

Decomposition of some organic substances in turf-podzolic soils.
Pochvovedenie no.12:68-73-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Podzol) (Humus)

IGNATOVA, Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preparations against ticks on citrus plants. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 10 no.7:22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sochinskaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

TOMASHOV, N.D.; LUNEV, A.F.; IGNATOVA, Z.I.

Studying the protective properties of coatings by the capacitance-resistance method. Trudy Inst.fiz.khim. 8:254-263 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Protective coatings—Testing) (Electric testing)

S/081/61/000/022/035/076
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Mill'vidskiy, M. G., Ignatova, Z. I., Vedeneyeva, M. A.,
Titov, V. A., Kikut, V. A.

TITLE: Application of urotropine to inhibit corrosion of a steel
apparatus in ammonium chloride production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 261 - 262,
abstract 22I205 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts.
metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 245 - 253)

TEXT: The use of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), X17 (Kh17), and 1X13 (1Kh13) steels
in $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution as satisfactory corrosion-resistant construction
materials for apparatus was shown. The corrosion rate (CR) of the examined
steels was found to be reduced to ~40% by urotropine additions $\leq 1\%$. CR
was increased by urotropine additions of 0.05%. It is suggested that
urotropine be used as mixed (cathodic - anodic) corrosion inhibitor under
the working conditions of an evaporator. [Abstracter's note: Complete
translation.]

Card 1/1

IGNATOVICH, A.

Eclipses, Solar

Bees and the solar eclipse. Pchelovedstvo 29 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ² 1953, Uncl.

BUDOVAY, G.T.; MARTINKOV, I.P.; SHKOL'NIKOV, B.Ya.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A.;
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GILINSKOY, E.B.; ZHIRNOV, V.Ye.; NEMENSKIY, M.I.; VOLKOV, N.I.,
red.; VOSKANYAN, G.G., red.; KASIMOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; FOMIN,
A.Ya., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The district worker's manual; reference and methodological aid
for economic and cultural planning in an administrative dis-
trict] Spravochnik raionnogo rabotnika; spravochno-metodiche-
skoe posobie po planirovaniyu khoziaistvennogo i kul'turnogo
stroitel'stva v administrativnom raione. Moskva, Ekonomizdat,
(MIRA 15:7)
1962. 439 p.
(Russia--Economic policy--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

IGNATOVICH, A.F. (Sevastopol')

Unusual weather in Sevastopol. Priroda 50 no.12:122 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Sevastopol--Winter)

CHERNYSHEV, M.P.; ROZHKOVA, L.P.; SHUL'GINA, Ye.F.; IGNATOVICH, A.F.;
LABUNSKAYA, L.S.; FOMINA, T.V.; CHERNYAKOVA, A.P.; SHPAKOVA,
L.N.; TARASOVA, M.K.; ANFILATOVA, A.I.; SLAVIN, L.B.;
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AL'TMAN, E.N.; KROPACHEV, L.N.; CHEREDILOV, B.F.; POTAPOV,
A.T.; DUDCHIK, M.K.; RECENTOVSKIY, V.S.; YERMAKOVA, L.F.;
SEMENOVA, Ye.A.; KULIKOVSKIY, I.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.G.; AKSENOV,
A.A., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrometeorological handbook of the Sea of Azov] Gidrometeoro-
logicheskii spravochnik Azovskogo moria. Pod red. A.A. Aksanova.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 855 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo
morey. (Azov, Sea of--Hydrometeorology)

KUZNETS, Nikolay Feodor'yevich; DOMBROVSKIY, N.O., professor, retenant;
IGNATOVICH, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUDRIK',
B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hoisting machinery] Gruzopod'emye mashiny. Moskva. Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 375 p. (MiRA 10:10)
(Hoisting machinery)

VEKSLER, V.M.; IGNATOVICH, A.M., prof.; MUKHA, T.I.; KUROVA, A.V., red.

[Loading and unloading, hoisting and conveying machinery]
Pogruzochno-razgruzochnye i pod'emno-transportnye mashiny.
Moskva, VZIIT. Pt.?. 1964. 137 p. (MIRA 18:5)

LOPUKHOV, N.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; IGNATOVICH, A.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent

"Machine parts" by V.N. Bokov. Reviewed by N.P. Lopukhov, A.M.
Ignatovich. Vest.mash. 41 no.11:90 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Machinery—Design and construction)
(Bokov, V.N.)

ASHEKO, S.M.; VEKSLER, V.M.; KLAUZ, P.L.; SOKOLOV, K.A.; IGNATOVICH,
A.M., prof., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; KRIVICH, P.S., inzh., retsenzent; ABRAGAM, S.R.,
inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Operation of road, construction, and loading and unloading
machines] Ekspluatatsiia putevykh, stroitel'nykh i pogruzochno-
razgruzochnykh mashin. [By] S.M. Asheko. i dr. Moskva, Trans-
zheldorizdat, 1963. 302 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Construction equipment)

UNATOVICH, A. S. (GUSENICH, A. N.), i.k., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, re.

[New type crawler belts; a textbook for students specializing
in construction and transportation machinery] Guse nich-
nye lenty novogo tipa; uchebnoe posobie dlja studentov
spetsial'nosti SM. Moskva, Vses. zauchnyi in-t inzherarov
zhelez dor. transp., 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 18:6)

IGNATOVICH, A. V.

"The Content of Glutathione, Catalase, and Ascorbic Acid of the Blood of Cancer Patients," by A. V. Ignatovich, Sb. Tr. Kurskogo Med. In-ta, Vol 2 (10), 1955, pp 39-40, (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 20, 25 Oct 56, pp 94-95, Abstract No 19550)

"Studies were conducted on the blood of healthy donors and 23 cancer patients for catalase, ascorbic acid, and glutathione content. In the blood of the donors the quantity of total glutathione averaged 46.1 mg %, reduced glutathione 40.4 mg %, and oxidized glutathione 5.8 mg % (sic). The activity of catalase averaged 12.9 (in mg of peroxide), and ascorbic acid content was 0.42 mg %.

"The figures for the blood of cancer patients were: total glutathione 38 mg %, reduced glutathione 27 mg %, oxidized glutathione 11 mg %, ascorbic acid 0.24 mg %, and the activity of catalase was 7.11.

"The author attributes the changes in the content of glutathione, catalase, and ascorbic acid in the blood of cancer patients to the total decrease of oxidative processes or to the decrease of the synthesis of these substances during cancer sickness."

Sum 1274

IGNATOVICH, A.V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12506

Author : Ignatovich, A.V., Korotkova, N.P.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of Glucose and Certain Vitamins on Antibody Formation in Rabbits Immunized With the Sax-Witebsky Antigen.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, vyp. 11, 440-441

Abstract : Rabbits were immunized 6 times with Sax-Witebsky antigen. The control animals began to develop antibodies after 3-4 immunizations. Development of antibodies stopped 1-2 weeks after the end of immunization. In rabbits that received 10 g of glucose daily the antibodies developed after 2 immunizations and disappeared after 3 weeks. Glucose in combination with vitamins B₁, B₂, C and

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Card 2/2

IGNATOVICH, A.V., dotsent; KOROTKOVA, N.P., assistant

Influence of magnesium, iron, copper, and cobalt on the formation
of antibodies, total protein, and hemoglobin in immunized rabbits.
Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:189-191 '58.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (nav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo)
Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MINERALS IN THE BODY) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (HEMOGLOBIN)

KOROTKOVA, N.P., assistant; IGNATOVICH, A.V., dotsent

Effect of some indispensable amino acids on the synthesis of antibodies and regeneration of blood proteins in blood losses.
Report No.1: Effect of methionine on the synthesis of antibodies and blood proteins in therapeutic bloodletting. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:178-180 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

1. IGNATOVICH, B. I., MARGARITOVA, G. F., MINKIN, S. YU., RUBIN, I. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sciatic Nerve
7. Data on the pathogenesis of experimental trophic ulcer of the extremities. Vop. neirokhir. 16 no. 5, '52.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MOKRIYEVICH, G., kand. sel'skikhhozyaystvennykh nauk; IGNATOVICH, G., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

"Glass" fertilizers. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.5:77-78 My '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut,
Rostovskaya oblast'.
(Fertilizers and manures)

R4 R3 IGNATOVICH, G. M.

IGNATOVICH (G. M.). *Typhula trifolii* Rostrop—Паразит красного Клевера. (Typhula trifolii Rostrop—a Red Clover parasite.)—Докл. Ленин. Акад. сельскохоз. Наук [Roy. Lenin Acad. agric. Sci.], 1951, 4, pp. 37-42, 2 figs., 1951.

In studies at the Pskov Flax Experiment Station, U.S.S.R., from 1948 to 1950 *Typhula trifolii* (R.A.M., 7, p. 480) was found to be one of the reasons for clover failure in the fields of the district. Infection occurs during the sowing year and the harmful activity of the fungus increases in winter and in the older stages, maximum failure of the plants being in the third year, mainly on low-lying, damp, and more acid soils. In spots where there has been a clover failure the formation of sclerotia occurs and they appear on the soil surface. The basidial stage develops for the most part at the end of the summer and in the autumn, although occasional instances are noticed during the whole growth period. The mycelium, appearing as very fine, white threads, can be seen on the surface of the soil near the collar of first and second year plants. Artificial infection with mycelium and basidiospore suspensions induces the formation of necrotic spots after nine to 11 days and the plant is killed after three months. Acidified potato, rice, and boiled potato agar were favourable artificial media for the development of the mycelium.

Deep autumn ploughing and reworking of the fields, drainage, field sanitation, lime application, and seed treatment with NIUIF-2 (granular) [ibid., 30, p. 363] are recommended as preliminary measures for the control of *T. trifolii*.

IGNATOVICH, G. M.

"The Biology of Typhula Trifolli Rostr— Causative Agents of Little-Known Diseases of Red Clover, and Basic Agrotechnical Methods for Controlling Them." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Flax, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

COUNTRY : USSR
SUBJECT : GENERAL & SPEC.ZOOLOGY, INSECTS , Harmful Insects
and Bites.

REF. JOURN. : Ref Znat -Biologiya, No. 2 , 1959, No. 7070

Author : Ignatovich, G.M.; Mokriyevich, G.L.
INST. : Azovo-Chernomorsk Agric. Inst.
TITLE : The Frit-Fly, A Dangerous Pest of Corn in
Rostovskaya Oblast.

OKNO. PUBL. : Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot Azovo-Chernomorsk.
s.-kh. inst. 1957, 15, 249-250
ABSTRACT : In 1957 the corn was affected by European
frit-fly on a vast scale (up to 30% of the
plants were affected.) Due to its rapid
growth the corn loss did not exceed 5%.
Larvae damage to the vegetative cone causes
retardation of growth and deformation of the
plant. Among the types of damage to corn
especially common is lopsided loop-shaped
leaf distribution. -- A.P. Adrianov

CARD : 1/1

IGNATOVICH, G.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MOKRIYEVICH, G.L., kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk

Zinc increases the disease resistance and yield of corn. Zashch.
rast.ot vred.i bol. 7 no.4:35-36 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, st. Persianovka,
Rostovskoy obl.
(Rostov Province—Corn (Maize)—Disease and pest resistance)
(Plants, Effect of zinc on)

GNATOVICH, T. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/5583

17

Podkletnov, Ye. N., Stalin Prize Winner, ed.

Emal' i protsessy emalirovaniya (Enamels and Enameling Processes) Moscow,
Mashgiz, 1961. 113 p. 4,000 copies printed.Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Soveta
Ministrov UkrSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii.Ed.: N. P. Onishchenko; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.:
Mashgiz (Southern Dept.); V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel concerned
with the research, production, and uses of enamel.COVERAGE: This collection of articles on enamels and enameling processes is
based on material presented at the first Ukraine-wide conference on the pro-
duction of enamel and enameled equipment, organized by the State Scientific
Technical Committee of the Ukrainian SSR, the Kiev Sovnarkhoz, Chemical

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Enamels and Enameling Processes

SOV/5583

17

Society imeni Mendeleyev, Scientific Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry, and other sovnarkhozes, scientific research institutes, and planning organizations. [The name, place, and date of the conference are not given.] The following are discussed: old and new types of enamels, their composition, properties, uses, and methods of production; the production of enameled equipment (chemical apparatus, pipes, cisterns, etc.), and their use in the coal, chemical, food, and other industries; latest advances in the mechanization of enameling processes and techniques; the effect of underlying surfaces on the quality of enamel coatings; and methods of modifying the properties of enamel coatings, e.g., increasing their chemical stability. American and Chinese practices and production are also briefly discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 32 references: 22 Soviet, 7 English, and 3 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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| Tsimel', V. M. Development of the Enamel Industry in the Ukrainian SSR | 3 |
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Card 2/4

Enamels and Enameling Processes

807/5583

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| Ignatovich, I. I. Use of Enamel Coatings in Various Industries | 80 |
| Azarov, K. P., S. B. Grechanova, N. A. Kir'yanova, and Ye. M. Chistova. Studies in the Field of Aluminum Enameling | 88 |
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LIVSHITS, M.N.; IGNATOVICH, I.I.; GUZMAN, M.A., red.

[New technology for preparing mixing materials and
vitreous enamels] Novaia tekhnologija izgotovlenija
shikhtovykh materialov i stellovidnykh emalei. Mo-
skva, Stroizdat, 1964. 23 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNATOVICH, I.V., inzh.; GARGALA, R.V.,
inzh.

Testing neutralizers for exhaust gases. Gor. zhur. no.8:
(MIRA 17:10)
71-72 Ag '64.

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GARGALA, R.V., inzh.; IGNATOVICH, I.V.;
SOLOPIY, I.S., inzh.

Developing and testing exhaust gas neutralizers for diesel-electric
powered trucks. Gor. zhur. no. 12t70-~~42~~ D '65. (MIRA 18t12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy
institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statcionarnykh
dvigateley (for Malov, Gargala, Ignatovich). 2. Gosudarstven-
nyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut
ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Solopiy).

IGNATOVICH, K.

Vozdushnyi transport SSSR. Aero-transport of the USSR. (Transport i Khoz-vo, 1928, no. 2, p. 7-11).

DLC: HE7.T68

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

IGNATOWICH, J. I.

3

Sub - 2
②

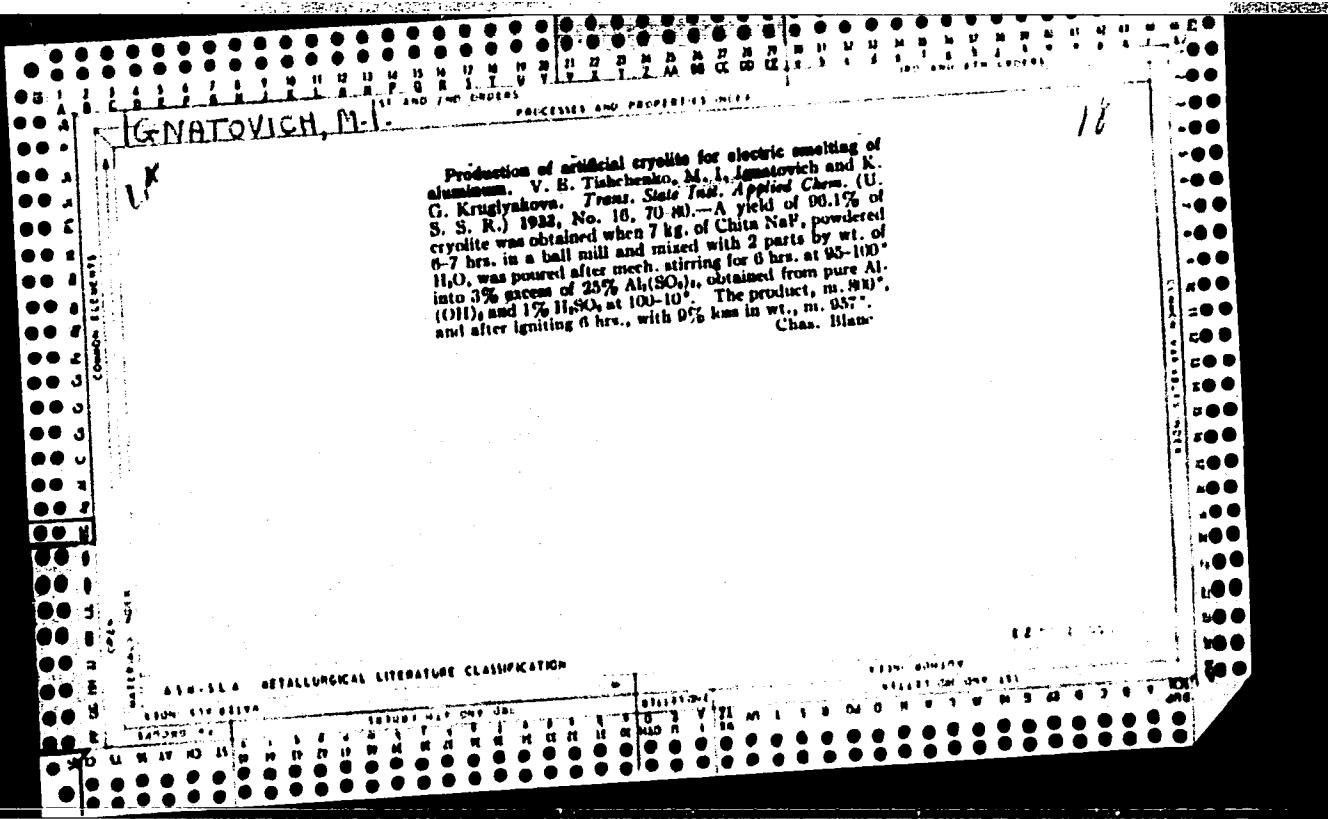
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Y. 15, Jan. 1954

By-Products of Carbonisation +
Gasification

✓ 293. TREATMENT OF TAR FROM COAL AND BROWN COAL. Ignatowich, M.
and Zielinski, J. (Progr. gorn. (Min. Rev.), July 1953, vol. 9, 230-240).
The relation between the chemical characteristics of tar and the method of
extraction and type of coal is discussed. The chief methods of treatment
are described. Limiting conditions are given for the treatment of tar by
distillation. (L).

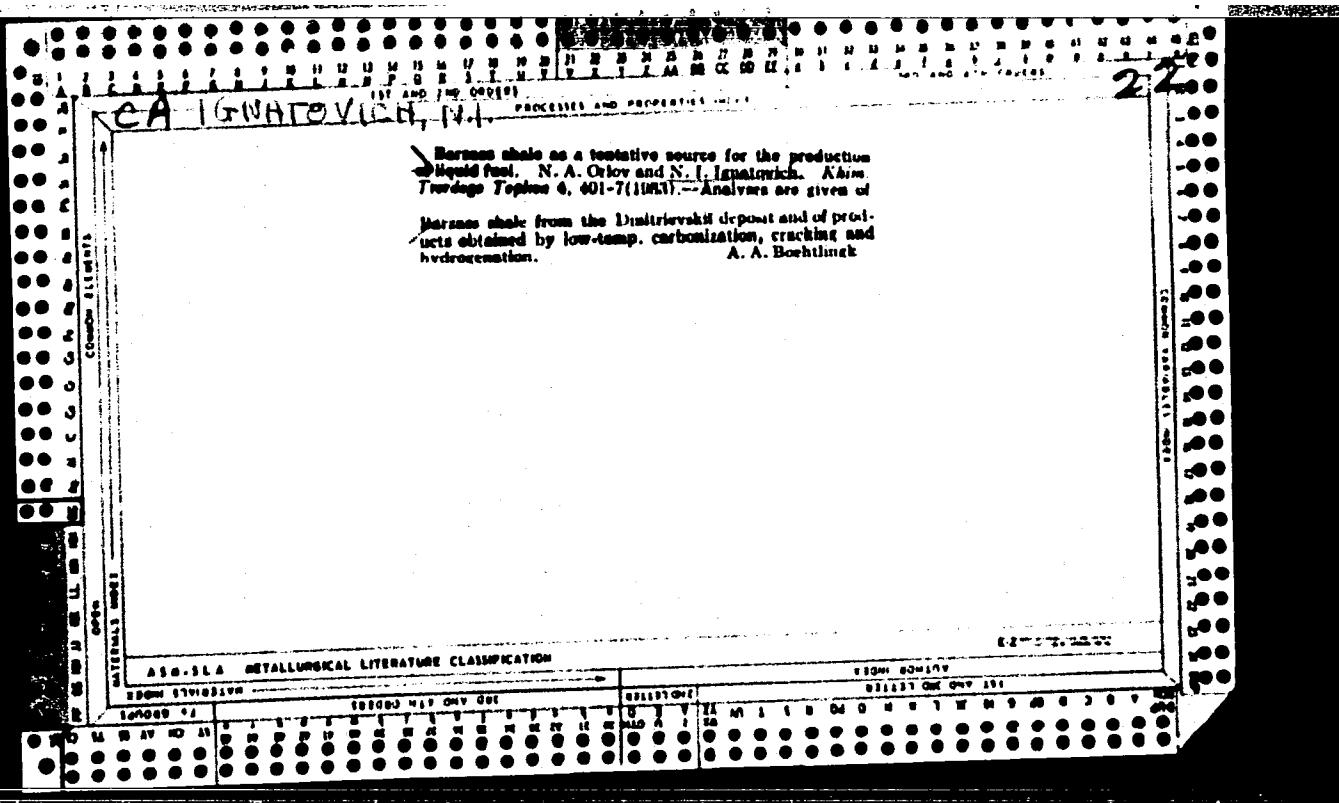
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JPP

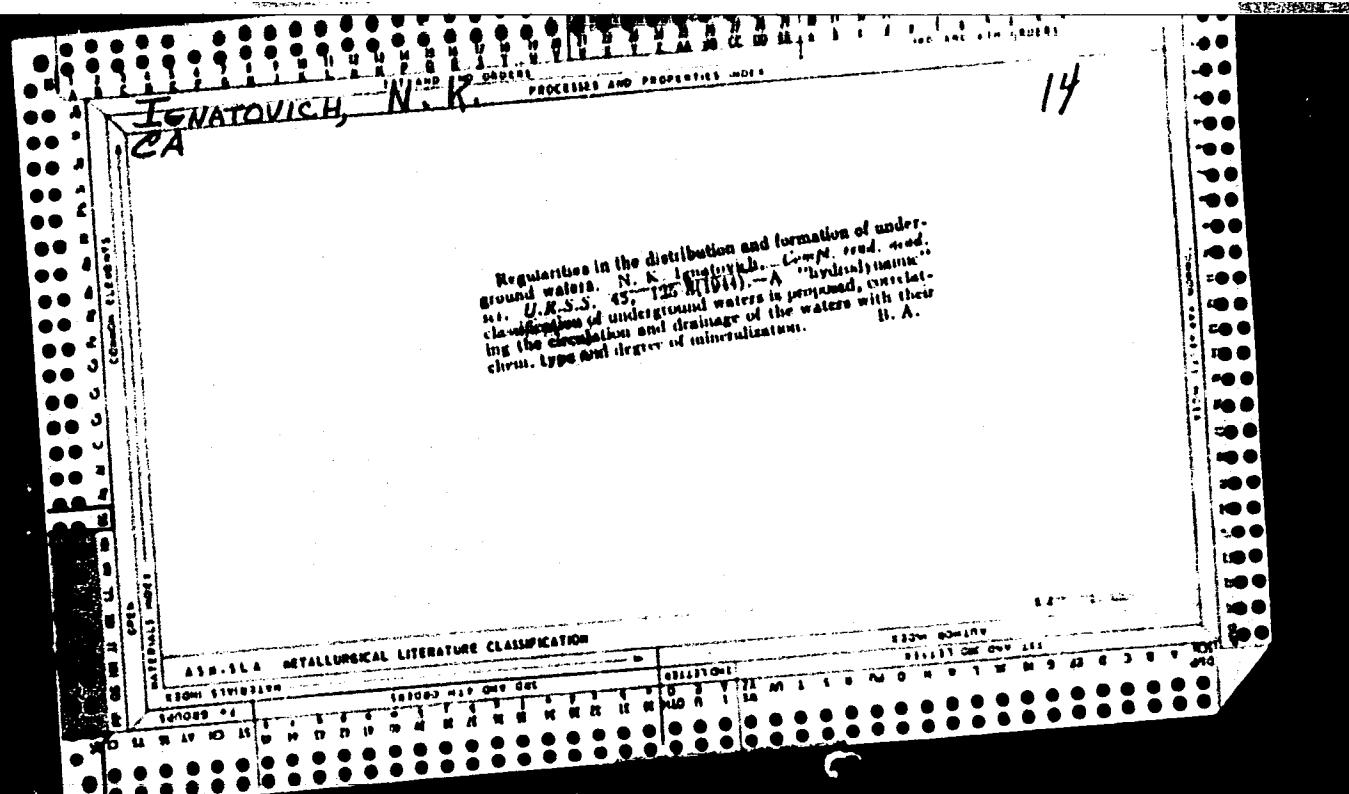


PAVLOVSKIY, V.; OSTAPENKO, K.; MENDELEVICH, M.M.; BATANOV, Yu.P.; ANTONETS, G.I.; ONIPENKO, N.I.; GORCHAK, G.K.; ANDRIYASH, L.T.; AMELIN, I.; IGNATOVICH, N.; CHIZHOV, A.; DALMATOV, M.K.; SIKORSKIY, A.N.; KOVALENKO, Ya.R.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 40 no.9:83-93 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

G-NATOVICH, N. I.
C-1
Benzinization of the Zeria baghead. I. N. A. Orlov
and N. I. Ignatovich. Khim. Tverdogo Topiva 3, 270
K2(1912).—The procedure is described in detail, with the
method of calc., the oil yield and analyses of the original
material and the products. A. A. Bochtingk





B. abs. IGNATOVICH, N.K.

41-1727 Chem. hemi

Hydrogeological conditions of formation and preservation of oil deposits. N. K. Ignatovich (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. 1948, 68, 197-199).—The hydrogeological conditions for the formation and preservation of oil deposits are discussed with special reference to conditions in the Apsheronsk peninsula. For oil preservation it is essential that the oil be hydrogeologically isolated to prevent dispersion through circulation of underground H₂O, weathering processes, bacteriological activity, etc.

C. R. II.

1. AL'TOVSKIY, M. Ye.; IGNATOVICH, N. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. Mineral Waters, A. M. Ovshinnikov. (Moscow-Leningrad State Geological Press, 1947).
Reviewed by M. Ye. Al'tovskiy and N. K. Ignatovich, Sov. Kniga, No. 6, 1948.
9. ~~Report~~ U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.

1. IGNATOVICH, N.K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Russian Platform - Mineral Waters
7. Mineral waters of the Paleozoic of the central and northern parts of the Russian Platform, their resources, origin, and estimate. (abstract)
Izv. Glav. upr. geol. upr. fon. no.2, 1947
9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

VAN'KO, L.V.; STUNZHA, G.S.; NIKIFOROV, A.F.; IGNATOVICH, N.V.

Morphological and cytophysiological changes in the cells of the
deafferentiated lung. Arkh. anat., hist. i embr. 48 no.2:30-35
(MIRA 18:8)
F '65.

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii (zav. - starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik A.F.Nikiforov) otdela eksperimental'noy biologii
i patologii Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

IGNATOVICH, S. I., PHarmacist

Iodine

Ten per cent tincture of iodine. Apt. delo no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

5(3,4)
AUTHORS:Kazitsyna, L. A., Polstyanko, L. L., SOV/20-125-4-32/74
Kupletskaya, N. B., Ignatovich, T. N., Terent'yev, A.P.,
Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE:

Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the Alkylimines
of o-Oxycarbonyl Compounds (Issledovaniye spektrov
pogloshcheniya alkiliminov o-oksikarbonil'nykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 807-810
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the purpose of determining the type of bond between metal and the donor atoms in the inner-complex compounds the comparison of the spectra of the initial addenda and the formed inner-complex compounds is used. The maintenance of the spectral character of the addendum in an inner-complex compound gives evidence of a formation of an "ionic" bond: a decisive change of the type of spectrum in the produced complex, however points out to the formation of a covalent bond between metal and donor atoms (Ref 1). In the former case it is possible to determine the strength of the forming bond (Ref 2) by the degree of shift of the bands of the inner-complex compound. The authors investigated the spectra of inner-complex compounds of addenda

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Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the
Alkylimines of o-Oxycarbonyl Compounds

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as acetyl acetone, salicylaldehyde, o-oxyacetophenone, β -oxynaphthaldehyde and their alkylimines (Ref 3). All mentioned compounds form hydrogen bonds of different type and strength. In order to determine the initially mentioned changes in the spectrum which are due to the formation of a hydrogen bond, the electron spectra were investigated in different solvents. It was found that in addenda containing only hydrogen as donor atoms the hydrogen bond does not cause a remarkable variation of the spectrum character: only some main bonds are shifted in the direction of the long waves. However, in addenda as alkylimines of salicylaldehyde and o-oxyacetophenone a new bond appears within the range of 25000 cm^{-1} . Its occurrence and intensity are determined by the used solvents. In inert solvents (isooctane, carbon tetrachloride) the spectra of alkylimines are similar to those of oxygen compounds not only with respect to their character but also with respect to the position of the absorption bonds. In this case the hydrogen bond appears also as a shift of the main bands by $1500-2000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ in the red direction (Table 1). There is a great difference

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Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the
Alkylimines of *o*-Oxycarbonyl Compounds

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between the spectra of the two last mentioned alkylimines in polar solvents and those in inert solvents, and thus there is also a considerable difference between them and the spectra of oxygen compounds. The above investigation shows that a direct comparison of the spectra of such addenda as alkylimines of salicylaldehyde and *o*-oxyacetophenone with the spectra of the inner-complex compounds produced from them is permissible if spectra in polar solvents are concerned. As the inner-complex compounds of these two substances are as a rule not soluble in inert solvents and as it is necessary to take their spectra in chloroform and alcohol for the purpose of determining the form of bond it is advisable to make use of the comparison between alkylimines and spectra in not polar substances. In the case of "ionic" compounds it is of advantage to determine in not polar solvents the relative strength as a function of the spectrum of the methyl ester of the addendum concerned, i. e. as a function of such a spectrum that is not changed under the action of inner- or intramolecular interactions. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 1(2) of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

L 23593-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003840

5/0190/65/007/001/0180/0180

AUTHOR: Adadurov, G. A.; Barkalov, I. V.; Go1'danskiv, V. I.; Dremin, A. N.; Ignatovich, T. N.; Mikhaylov, A. M.; Tal'roze, V. L.; Yampol'skiy, P. A.

TITLE: The phenomenon of polymerization in a shock wave

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 180

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, shock wave, methacrylamide, trioxane, explosion, polyoxymethylene

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that a monomer in the condensed state can be made to polymerize by passing a shock wave through it. Powdered methacrylamide and trioxane were pelletized and subjected to the action of a shock wave with a wave front pressure of $1.5-3 \times 10^4$ atm abs produced by the explosion of trotyl-hexogen. The temperature in the pellet-containing capsule immediately after the explosion did not exceed 50°C and dropped to room temperature in a few minutes. Methacrylamide formed a polymer decomposing at about 270°C with a

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L 23593-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003840

yield of 5% on the monomer. In trioxane the polymer yield was 3%;
the polymer behaves similarly to polyoxymethylene. Studies of poly-
merization in a shock wave are planned for other monomers. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, ME

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3171

Card 2/2

L 17629-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) RM
ACC NR: AP6001732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/004/0851/0854

AUTHORS: Adadurov, G. A.; Barkalov, I. M.; Dremin, A. N.; Ignatovich, T. N.; Mikhaylov, A. N.; Tal'roze, V. L.; Yampol'skiy, P. A.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.
(Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute for Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institute
khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Polymerization of condensed monomers in shock waves 7,44,55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 4, 1965, 851-854

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization,
wave, monomer

shock

ABSTRACT: The shock wave polymerization of condensed monomers (trioxane, acrylamide, potassium acrylate, methacrylamide, tolane, salicilic aldehyde, stilbene, and diphenylbutadiene) was studied. The experimental technique followed that described by G. A. Adadurov i dr. (Vysokomolek. soyed., 7 No. 1, 180, 1965). The experimental results are tabulated. It is concluded that observed polymer-

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UDC: 541.64; 678.744; 534.222.1

L 17629-66

ACC NR: AP6001732

ization occurs directly in the shock wave and is not due to secondary effects.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

0
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

FW
Card 2/2

IGNATOVICH, V.A.

IGNATOVICH, V.A. --
" 'Kimays' (A Special Kind of Tar) and Pyro-Resins From Green
Grass." Cand Chem Sci, Inst Chemical Sci, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, 14
Oct 54. (KP, 3 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

IGNATOVICH, V.F.

Survival of *Rickettsia burneti* on various objects; author's
abstract. *Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.* 30 no.5:125-126
My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(*COXIELLA BURSTONII*,
survival on various objects (Rus))

IGNATOVICH, V.P.

Comparative survival of Rickettsia prowazekii, mooseri and burnetii
under vacuum preservation. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:
122-123 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN
SSSR. (RICKETTSIA)

SOV/16-59-9-24/47

17(2)

AUTHOR: Ignatovich, V.F.

TITLE: The Pattern for the Dying Out of Rickettsia Burnetii in Liquid Media

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, ³⁰ Nr 9,
pp 111-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Researchers such as R.I. Zubkova, S.M. Kulagin and V.A. Silich have demonstrated that Rickettsia burnetii can exist for a very long time when stored in liquid media; this distinguished them from other species of Rickettsia. Ignatovich undertook to study some of the factors which affect the viability of R. burnetii in liquid media. The media used were skimmed milk, phosphate-buffer solutions, phosphate-glycerine medium, tap water and distilled water. A quantitative estimate of the death of R. burnetii was made and expressed in infectious doses for chick embryos. One of the decisive factors which affect the dying out of R. burnetii is temperature. Low temperatures (4-6°C) favored the preservation of the bacteria, higher temperatures (15-36°C) speeded up their death. The most favorable pH value was slightly alkali (pH - 8.0); a slightly acid reaction (pH between 5.0 and 7.0) had a detrimental

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SOV/16-59-9-24/47

The Pattern for the Dying Out of Rickettsia Burnetii in Liquid Media

effect on the bacteria's survival. Protein had a protective role for the R. burnetii at all the temperatures tested. There are 3 tables and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 French, 3 English, 2 Romanian, 1 German and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei, AMN, SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

Card 2/2

17(2)

SOV/16-60-2-15/35

AUTHOR: Ignatovich, V.F.

TITLE: The Method of Titrating Rickettsia of the Typhus and Q-fever Group
on Chick Embryos

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 74 - 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his method for the quantitative determination of Rickettsia prowazekii or R. burneti in chick embryo cultures. The Rickettsia were titrated onto 4 - 7 day old chick embryos. A 10-fold dilution of the substrate was prepared and injected into the yolk sac of the embryos. Embryos injected with R. prowazekii or R. mooseri were incubated at 35 - 36°C, those with R. burneti at 37°C. First ovoscopy was performed on the 4th day, when dead embryos were rejected. On the 11 - 14th day, surviving embryos were examined under the microscope for the presence of Rickettsia. If the result was negative the embryo was subjected to 1-2 sub-passages on fresh embryos, these embryos being observed also for 11 - 14 days. Infecting doses of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} generally killed the embryos, whereas in dilutions greater than this they generally survived. In dilutions of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} Rickettsia were

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SOV/16-60-2-15/35

The Method of Titrating Rickettsia of the Typhus and Q-fever Group on Chick Embryos

observed on the 8 - 14 th day, in dilutions of 10^{-6} to 10^{-7} they were observed on the 11 - 14th day after infection. Differences were noted in culturing the three different species. The maximum rate of isolation of *R. burneti* was found in dilutions up to 10^{-8} , of *R. prowazekii* and *R. mooseri* - in dilutions up to 10^{-7} . The experiments demonstrated the usefulness of the method of titration on chick embryos as a means for the quantitative determination of Rickettsia in various substrates. There are: 2 tables and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

Card 2/2

IGNATOVICH, V. F.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Study of the principles of survival of rickettsia in the external medium with the use of the quantitative method." Moscow, 1961. 20 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 259)

KOKORIN, I.N.; IGNATOVICH, V.F.

Multiplication of Rickettsia in isolated mesothelial cells;
preliminary report. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:232-234 Mr-Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel sypnogo tifa i drugikh rikkettsiozov AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(RICKETTSIA)

ACC NR: AP602189

(4,15)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/003/0299/0304

AUTHOR: Crokhovskaya, I. M.; Ignatovich, V. F.; Sidorov, V. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR
(Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Susceptibility of Ixodes ticks to Rickettsia prowazeki

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 3, 1966,
299-304TOPIC TAGS: human disease, animal disease, disease vector, rickettsia, ticks,
Rickettsia prowazeki, experimental infection

ABSTRACT:

Ticks were infected with *Rickettsia prowazeki* by injection or by feeding on infected guinea pigs. Some tick species were more susceptible than others. *Rickettsia* remained in the bodies of ticks infected during feeding for 15 days. *Rickettsia* were found up to 116 days later in ticks infected parenterally, showing that the tick's body provided a favorable environment for growth of *Rickettsia*. Ovarian transmission to progeny did not occur. Infected ticks did not infect healthy guinea pigs by feeding on them, but the guinea pigs could be infected by vaccination with ground tick bodies. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]
SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/
UDC: 576.895.42:576.851.71+591.67-542:576.851.71
Cord 1/1